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REMARKS

The Examiner has rejected claims 1, 4 through 10, 18 and 19 under the principles of *res judicata* based on the decision of the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences in the original application from which this RCE was filed, signing MPEP §706.07(h). However, 706.07(h), paragraph XI, after the decision by the Board, indicates that an RCE is improper if it is not accompanied by the fee or submission of a showing of facts, as noted in 37 CFR 1.114, which includes an amendment to the written description claims or drawings, new arguments or new evidence in support of patentability ... Claim 1 has been amended. Claims 4 through 10 depend from claim 1. Claim 18 has been amended and claim 19 depends from claim 18. In addition, applicant has submitted the Declaration of Paul Tilman, the Inventor of U.S. Patent No. 5,071,689, cited as an anticipatory reference in the appeal before the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences on the basis that the Tilman '689 reference inherently teaches a recloseable fastening strip having an airtight seal. Since Tilman has provided a declaration stating that his recloseable fastener, as disclosed in the '689 patent, does not teach an airtight seal under any circumstances, the applicant respectfully submits that MPEP §706.07(h) has been complied with and that claims 1, 4 through 10, 18 and 19, as amended, should not be rejected under the principles of *res judicata* in view of the amendments to the claims and the newly submitted evidence of Tilman.

Double Patenting

Claim 18 stands rejected under obviousness type double patenting over claims 1 and 22 of U.S. Patent No. 6,059,457. The Examiner indicates that the conflicting claims are not identical. Accordingly, a terminal disclaimer is attached. The Examiner further indicates that claim 18 of the present application is anticipated by the '457 patent. Since rejection three (3) is

obviousness double patenting, applicant will direct its remarks to the rejection based on anticipation of claim 18 of the present invention *supra*.

Claims 1, 4 through 10, and 19 stand rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness double patenting as unpatentable over claims 14 through 21 of ‘457 patent in view of Anderson 113 previously cited or Edelman ‘517. Again, a terminal disclaimer of the ‘457 patent, commonly owned by the assignee of the present invention, Com-Pac International, is attached hereto.

Claims 1, 4 through 10, 18 and 19 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being clearly anticipated by Tilman ‘689 for the reasons set forth in the board decision of July 11, 2003. Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

As noted by the Examiner, Paul Tilman, in his declaration of September 10, 2003, states, “the seal of the ‘689 patent is not airtight under any definition of airtight.” The Examiner then goes on to state that he is not convinced that Tilman’s definition of “airtight seal” is commensurate with applicant’s definition as set forth in the specification of the present application because Tilman states, “an airtight seal is a seal that will at least prohibit the movement of atmospheric pressure, room temperature air molecules across the seal for an indefinite length of time.” The Examiner then indicates that present application’s definition is broader than this definition because the specification states, “inter-locking ribs are included on the profiles to create an airtight recloseable seal which is suitable for a wide range of applications,” and, therefore, applicant’s “wide range of applications” for their “airtight seal” is much broader in scope than air molecules at atmospheric pressure and room temperature as discussed by Tilman.

The Examiner has ignored the plain meaning of Tilman's statement that "the seal of the '689 patent is not airtight under any definition of airtight." Nevertheless, because the Examiner states that applicant specification fails to provide any specific definition of an airtight seal, the Specification has been amended to include, from *Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary*, the definition of airtight as "impermeable to air or nearly so." It is well settled that dictionary definitions provide evidence of a claim term ordinary meaning Texas Digital Systems v. Telegenix, Inc., 308 F.3d 1193, 1202 (Fed. Cir. 2002). Nevertheless, the issue is not whether Tilman and the present application have two (2) different definitions of airtight seal. Tilman has stated that his patent does not teach an airtight seal under any definition of airtight. Consequently, it is clear that, using either Tilman's definition, ambient pressure and temperature, or the definition of *Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary*, Tilman's reclosable fastener profile does not teach an airtight seal. The Examiner is suggesting that the present application has a broader of definition of airtight seal than Tilman. However, if Tilman's fastener strip will not provide an airtight seal under ambient room conditions, it certainly will not provide it under increased pressure or temperature. Accordingly, applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and allowance of claims 1, 4 through 10, 18 and 19.

It should be further noted that Claims 1 and 18 further include the terms "said compression mold and segment" which is clearly not taught, suggested or implied by Tilman.

Claims 1, 4 through 9, 18 and 19 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by Howard, '914. This rejection is respectfully traversed. Applicant respectfully submits that Howard discloses a liquid tight not an airtight seal. The word airtight is not found in the Howard reference. Further, Howard teaches an apparatus performing a plastic bead seal at the junction of the fastener and the sidewalls of a plastic container, not a compression molded

seal as claimed in the present application. Accordingly, reconsideration and allowance is respectfully requested.

Claims 1, 4 through 10, 18 and 19 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by the patent of Anderson '113. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

While the patent of Anderson discloses a zipper closure in combination with a plastic bag which is gas tight, the closure is gas tight by means of a gap filling fillet extending between the lowest of the lowermost fingers and the corresponding lower flat portion of the zipper closure, the fillet providing a gas type seal to prevent gas from leaking through the plastic bag. The fillet is formed of a different material than the zipper closure. In the present application, the ends of the zipper profile are compression molded to provide an airtight seal, and do not use a separate material of a higher flow rate than the zipper closure material. Accordingly, reconsideration and allowance is respectfully requested.

Claim 18 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Sprehe et al., '457. This rejection is respectfully traversed. As noted in this specification in claims of the '457 reference, the respective first ends and second ends of the first and second strips are joined by heat crimping. "Crimping" is defined by *Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary* as "to cause to become wavy, bent, or warped." The compression molding segments seal portion of claims 1 and 18 fuses the profile strips and substantially flattens the end seal portion to provide an airtight seal without distorting the ribs of the first and second profile strips outside of the fused section. Clearly this sealing using compression molding without distortion is not disclosed in Sprehe '457.

In addition, the '457 reference is owned by the same assignee as the present application, Com-Pac International, Inc. Further, Donald Wright is a co-inventor of both applications. It is

respectfully submitted that a 37 C.F.R. §131 or §132 Declaration would be inappropriate under these circumstances. The Examiner is suggesting that Wright, Pemberton and Hankins swear back of the Sprehe et al. reference, or that Sprehe, Siebert and Wright swear that the unclaimed invention of Sprehe et al. was derived from Wright, Pemberton and Hankins. However, it is believed that the subject unclaimed disclosure in Sprehe '457 was derived from the work of Donald Wright, a co-inventor of both inventions. Accordingly, a 132 Declaration would be inappropriate. Reconsideration and allowance are accordingly respectfully requested.

Claims 1, 4 through 10, and 19 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Sprehe et al. '457, in view of Anderson, 113 or Edelman '517. This rejection is respectfully traversed. As noted above, Sprehe et al. does not disclose compression molding of the ends of the seals or distortion-free sealing of the fastener profiles. The Examiner has cited Anderson '113 and Edelman '517 as disclosing that it is known in the art to provide a continuous supply of first and second profile strips. However, Edelman '517 discloses stitched fastener including a removable chain stitch and a tear strip for facilitating manual opening of the primary fastener. The recloseable sack also includes a secondary recloseable fastener having a pair of interlocking profile strips that are attached to the lower inner wall portions to the upper edge of the sack walls out board of the stitch fastener. Clearly the fastener of the stitched fastener of Edelman could not be used to make airtight recloseable bags since the stitching punches holes in the material and prevents an airtight seal.

Anderson '113, although it does disclose a continuous supply of zipper closure, also discloses a preheat crush zone die head 108, 107, which sufficiently melts the fillet material until the fillet material reaches a liquefied state and smashes the profile of the zipper closure in the area where the side edges of the bags 10a, 10b, 10c will be located. Thus, Anderson is contrary

to the compression molding of the present invention in which the profile is not distorted after sealing and teaches an alternative method of sealing fastener strips to make them gas tight. Accordingly, reconsideration and allowance is respectfully requested.

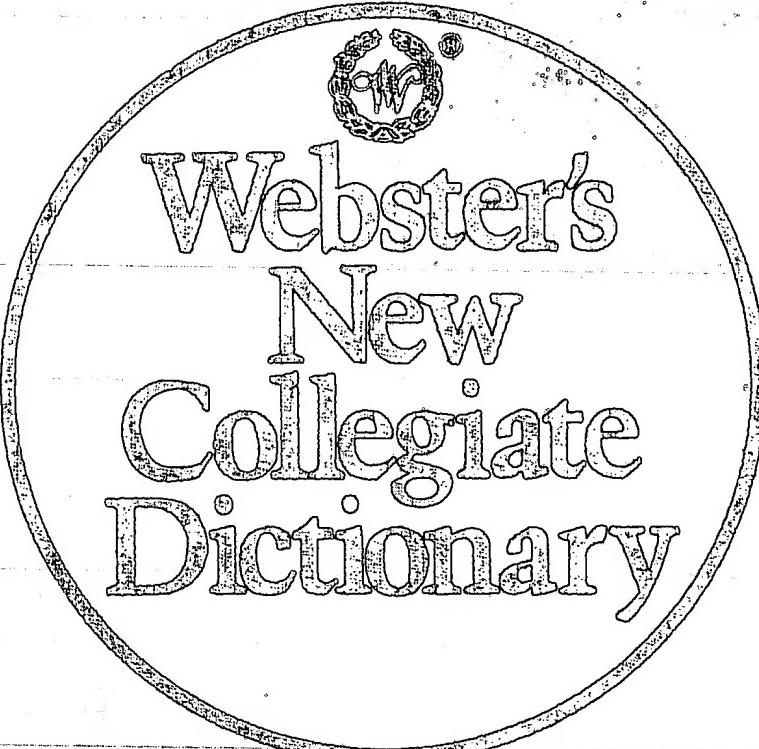
In view of the above remarks, reconsideration allowance is respectfully requested. In the event that the Examiner maintains any of the above rejections, applicant respectfully requests that this amendment be entered for purposes of appeal.

Respectfully submitted,

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Date: August 30, 2004

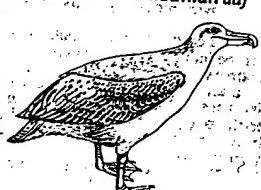
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Webster's
New
Collegiate
Dictionary

A Merriam-Webster®

air plant • albino



criminal • croaky

266

267

kres-ol \kri-səl\ n [ISV *cresol* + -ol]: TOLYL
kri-sil-ik adj [ISV *cresil* + -ic]: of or relating to creosol
kri-ta-shəs adj [L *cretaceus*, fr. *creta* chalk]
 the characteristics of or abounding in chalk 2: composed of, or being the last period of the Mesozoic era or the cretaceous system of rocks — *cretaceous* n — *cretaceous* adj
ret-ən n [F *crétin*, fr. F dial. *cretin* Christian, humanized with cretinism; broadly: a person with mental deficiency — *cretin-ous* v-n-əs\ adj physical stunting and mental deficiency and caused by old deficiency
ret-tān kri-tān\ n [F, fr. *Creton*, Normandy]: a strong otton or linen cloth used esp. for curtains and uphol-
ri-val-ə n [by alter.]: CAVALLA 2: esp.: JACK CAVALLE
kri-vas n [F, fr. OF *crevace*]: 1: a deep crevice or glacier or the earth) 2: a breach in a levee
ev-as n [ME, fr. MF *crevace*, fr. OF, fr. *crever* to break or crack — more at RAVEN]; a narrow opening result-
 chiefly Brit past of CROW
n [ME *creue*, lit.: reinforcement, fr. MF *creue* increase in men 2: a company of people temporarily associated with ASSEMBLAGE. 3 a: a group of people held to have common traits or interests (a wily politician and his ad- b: a company of men working on one job or under operating a machine 4 a: the whole company ship sometimes including the officers and master who man an aircraft in flight c: the body of men in shell; also: ROWING — *crew-less* v-ləs\ adj ct as a member of a crew (~ed on the winning sail serve as a crew member on (as a ship or aircraft) very short haircut in which the hair resembles the \ n [ME *creule*]: slackly twisted worsted yarn used in work) n: embroidery worked with crewel work, fr. OE *cribb*; akin to OHG *krippa* manger, Gk *krabos*, OE *cradol* cradle 1: a manger for feeding enclosure esp. of framework: as a stall for a small child's bedstead with high enclosing structure d: a building for storage: BIN 3: a om or dwelling: HUT, SHACK 4: the cards dis-
 30 for the dealer to use in scoring 5 b: a small ARISM c: a literal translation; esp: PONY 3: id for cheating in an examination 6: CRÈCHE 3: cribbing v: 1: CONFINE, CRAMP 2: to provide crib; esp: to line or support with a framework or STEAL; esp: PLAGARIZE ~vi. 1 a: STEAL n use a crib: CHEAT 2: to have the vice of crib n [crib]: a card game for two players in which pts to form various counting combinations of n: material for use in a crib ce of horses in which they gnaw (as at the man- and salivating) 2: a form \ adj [L *cribrum* sieve; akin to L *cernere* to sift, set-
 1, -set-] n [deriv. of NL *Cricetus*, genus name, 1 to Czech *křeček* hamster]: any of a family II rodents including the hamsters — *cricetid* cryk]: a painful spasmic condition of muscle in (as the neck) 2: to turn or twist a strained position — *crike* n [ME *criket*, fr. MF *criquet*, of imit. origin] 1: ran insect (family Gryllidae) noted for the fore wings 2: a low wooden footstool 3: signaling device that makes a sharp click or r back) r goal stake in a bowling game] 1: a game bat by two sides of usu. 11 players each on a wicket each defended by a batsman behavior) 1: game of cricket — *cricket-er* n [NL *crocoides*, fr. Gk *krikoides* ring-shaped, as CIRCLE]: of, relating to, or being a cartilage which articular cartilages articulate that cries: a: an officer who proclaims conversation
L *crime* accusation, fault, crime] 1: an act that is forbidden or the omission of led by a public law and that makes the offend by that law; esp: a gross violation of esp. against morality 3: criminal activ- eshensive, foolish, or disgraceful (it's a ~ see OFFENSE y: atrocity (as extermination or enslavement an entire population or part of a grounds and without regard to individual ODOMY

krim-ən \krim-ən\ adj [ME, fr. MF or LL; MF *criminalis*, fr. L *criminis* crime] 1: involv- ing or being a crime 2: relating to crime or its punishment 3: guilty of crime 4: DISGRACEFUL — *crim-i-nal-ity* \krim-əl-ətē\ adj 1: one that has committed a crime: MALEFACTOR 2: a person who has been convicted of a crime
criminal conversation n: adultery considered as a tort
criminal court n: a court that has jurisdiction to try and punish offenders against criminal law
criminal conversation n: adultery considered as a tort
criminal conversation n: the quality or state of being criminal
criminal law n: the law of crimes and their punishments
criminal-nat \krim-ə-nāt\ vi -nated; -nat-ing [L *criminatus*, pp. of *criminari*: fr. *criminis* crime] accusation] 1 a: to accuse of a crime b: to incriminate 2: to represent as criminal: CONDEMN — *crim-i-nation* \krim-ə-nā-shən\ n
criminal abbr criminologist; criminology
crim-i-nol-o-gy \krim-ə-näl-ə-jē\ n [It *criminologia*, fr. L *criminis* crime + -logia -logy]: the scientific study of crime as a social phenomenon, of criminals, and of penal treatment — *crim-i-nol-o-gi-cal* \krim-ə-näl-ə-kəl\ adj — *crim-i-nol-o-gi-cal-ly* \krim-ə-näl-ə-lik-əl\ adv
crim-i-nous \krim-ə-nəs\ adj: CRIMINAL
crimp \krimp\ v: [D or LG *krimp* to shrivel; akin to LG *krampen* hook more at CRAMP] 1: to cause to become wavy, bent, or warped: as a: to form (leather) into a desired shape b: to draw or pinch in or together in glass manufacturing (~ the neck of a vase) c: to roll the edge of d: to pinch or press together (as the margins of a pie crust) in order to seal 2: to put a crimp in: INHIBIT (dealers whose sales had been ~ed by credit controls). — *crimp* n 1: something produced by or as if by crimping: as a: a section of hair artificially waved or curled b: a succession of waves (as in wool fiber) 2: something that cramps or inhibits crimp n [perh. fr. *cripple*]: a person who entraps or forces men into shipping as sailors or into enlisting in an army or navy
crimp v: to trap into military or sea service: IMPRESS
crim-py \krim-pē\ adj: *cripple-er* -est: having a cramped appearance: FRIZZY
crimson \krim-zən\ n [ME *crimis*, fr. OSpr *crimesis*, fr. Ar *qrimisi*, fr. *qirmiz* kermes]: any of several deep purplish reds
crimson adj: of the color crimson
cringe \kring\ vi cringed; *cring-ing* [ME *crengan*: akin to OE *cringian* to yield, *cradol* cradle] 1: to draw in or contract one's muscles involuntarily 2: to shrink in fear or servility 3: to approach someone with fawning and self-abasement. syn see FAWN — *cring-er* n
cringe v: a cringing act; specif: a servile bow
cringle \krim-gəl\ n [LG *kringel*, dim. of *kring* ring; akin to OE *cradol* cradle]: a thimble, grommet, eyelet, or rope loop worked into or attached to the edge of a sail and used for making rope and lines fast
crinkle \krim-kəl\ vb *crinkled*; *crin-kling* \krim-kəl-ɪŋ\ [ME *crinkelen*; akin to OE *cringian* to yield] vi. 1 a: to form many short bends or turns b: WRINKLE, RIPPLE 2: to give forth a thin crackling sound: RUSTLE (*crinkling silks*) ~vi: to cause to crinkle
crinkle n 1: WINDING, WRINKLE 2: any of several plant diseases marked by crinkling of leaves — *crin-kly* \krim-kli\ adj
cri-nold \kri-nōld\ n [deriv. of Gk *krinon* lily]: any of a large class (Crinoidea) of echinoderms usu. having a somewhat cup-shaped body with five or more feathery arms — *cri-nold* adj
cri-noline \krim-lən\ n [F, fr. It *crinolino*, fr. *crino* horsehair (fr. L *crinis* hair; akin to L *crista* crest) + *lin* flat, linen, fr. L *linum*] 1: an open-weave fabric of horsehair or cotton that is usu. stiffened and used esp. for interlinings and millinery 2 a: HOOPS KIRT b: full stiff skirt or underskirt — *cri-noline* adj
cri-num \kri-nəm\ n [NL *genus* name, fr. L *lily*, fr. Gk *krinon* lily]: any of a large genus (*Crinum*) of chiefly tropical bulbous herbs of the amaryllis family (family Amaryllidaceae) grown for their umbels of often fragrant white red-marked flowers
cri-ollo \kri-ōlō\ \ō-yō\ n, pl. -los [Sp.]: 1 a: a person of pure Spanish descent born in Spanish America b: a person born and usu. raised in a Spanish-American country 2: a domestic animal of a breed or strain developed in Latin America — *criollo* adj
cripple \krip-lə\ n [ME *cripel*, fr. OE *cripel*; akin to OE *creopen* to creep — more at CREEP] 1: a lame or partly disabled person or animal 2: something flawed or imperfect
cripple adj 1: being a cripple: LAME 2: worn out: INFERIOR
cripple v: *crippled*; *crip-pling* \krip-pling\ 1: to deprive of the use of a limb and esp. a leg 2: to deprive of strength, efficiency, wholeness, or capability for service syn see MAIM, WEAKEN — *crippler* \krip-lər\ n
cri-sis \kri-səs\ n, pl. *cri-ses* \kri-sēz\ [L, fr. Gk *krisis*, lit., decision, fr. *krinein* to decide — more at CERTAIN] 1 a: the turning point for better or worse in an acute disease or fever b: a paroxysmal attack of pain, distress, or disordered function c: an emotionally significant event or radical change of status in a person's life 2: the decisive moment (as in a literary plot) 3 a: an unstable or crucial time or state of affairs whose outcome will make a decisive difference for better or worse b: the period of strain following the culmination of a period of business prosperity when forced liquidation occurs syn see JUNCTURE
crip-pling \krip-pling\ adj [ME, fr. L *cripulus*]: akin to L *curvus* curved — more at CROWN 1 a: CURLY, WAVY: also: having close stiff or wiry curls or waves b: having the surface roughened into small folds or curling wrinkles 2 a: easily crumpled: BRITTLE b: of pastry: SHORT c: being desirably firm and fresh (~ lettuce) 3 a: being sharp, clean-cut, and clear (~ illustration) b: noticeably neat c: SPRIGHTLY, LIVELY (~ banter between the debating opponents) d: FROSTY, SNAPPY (~ winter weather); also: FRESH, INVIGORATING (~ autumn air) syn see FRAGILE, INCISIVE — *crip-pling* adv — *crip-ness* n

2 crisp vt 1: CURL, CRIMP 2: to cause to ripple: WRINKLE 3: to make or keep crisp ~vi 1: CURL 2: RIPPLE 3: to become crisp — *cripser* n
3 crisp n 1: something crisp or brittle 2 chiefly Brit: POTATO CHIP
crip-pa-tion \kris-pā-shən\ n 1: the act or process of curling : the state of being curled 2: a slight spasmodic contraction
crip-pen \kris-pən\ vt: to make crisp (celery ~ed by refrigeration)
crip-py \kris-pē\ adj: *crip-pler* -est: CRISP — *crip-pi-ness* n
criss-cross \kris-kros\ n [obs. *christcross* cross (mark) of a cross] 1: a crisscross pattern: NETWORK 2: a confused state (there was a ~ of comment in the room, all of it impatient — Eric Goldman)
2 crisscross vi 1: to mark with intersecting lines 2: to pass back and forth through or over ~vi: to go or pass back and forth
3 crisscross adj: marked or characterized by crisscrossing
4 crisscross adv 1: in a way to cross something else 2: AWRY
cri-ri-ta \kris-tə\ n, pl. *cri-ri-ta* \kris-tə\, -ti\ [NL, fr. L *crest*]: any of the inwardly projecting folds of the inner membrane of a mitochondrion
crit-ic abbr critical; criticism; criticized
crit-ic-ron \krit-ik-rən\ also *cri-ri-ta* \kris-tə\, pl. *ri-ri-a* \kris-tə\ also *ri-tions* [Gk *kritēron*, fr. *kritis* to judge, decide — more at CERTAIN] 1: a characterizing mark or trait 2: a standard on which a judgment or decision may be based syn see STANDARD
crit-ic \krit-ik\ n [L *criticus*; fr. Gk *kritikos* able to discern or judge, fr. *krinein* to judge] 1 a: one who expresses a reasoned opinion on any matter involving a judgment of its value, truth, or righteousness, an appreciation of its beauty or technique, or an interpretation b: one who engages often professionally in the analysis, evaluation, or appreciation of works of art 2: one given to harsh or captious judgment: CARPER
crit-ic-ic adj: CRITICAL (felt that the world was looking at him with a ~ eye — Thomas Wolfe)
crit-ic n [Gk *kritikē* art of the critic, fr. fem. of *kritikos* able to discern] 1: *archaic*: CRITICISM 2: *archaic*: CRITIQUE
crit-ic-al \krit-ik-əl\ adj 1 a: inclined to criticize severely and unfavorably b: consisting of or involving criticism (~ writings); also: of or relating to the judgment of critics (the play was a ~ success) c: exercising or involving careful judgment or judicious evaluation d: including variant readings and scholarly emendations (a ~ edition) 2 a: of, relating to, or being a turning point or specially important juncture (~ phase) b: relating to or being a state in which a measurement or point at which some quality, property, or phenomenon suffers a definite change (~ temperature) c: CRUCIAL, DECISIVE (~ test) d: indispensable for the weathering, solution, or overcoming of a crisis (the stockpiling of strategic and ~ materials — T. P. Neill) e: being in or approaching a state of crisis esp. through economic disorders or by virtue of a disaster (remedy a situation made ~ by the increase of the tax burden — Broadus Mitchell) 3: characterized by risk or uncertainty 4 a: of sufficient size to sustain a chain reaction — used of a mass of fissionable material b: sustaining a chain reaction — used of a nuclear reactor — *crit-ic-ally* \krit-ik-əl-ē\ adv — *crit-ic-al-ness* \krit-ik-nəs\ n
syn 1 CRITICAL, HYPERCRITICAL, FAULTFINDING, CAPTIOUS: CARPING, CENSORIOUS shared meaning element: exhibiting the spirit of one who looks for and points out faults and defects ant uncritical cal 2 see ACUTE ant noncritical
critical angle n 1: the least angle of incidence at which total reflection takes place 2: the angle of attack at which the flow about an airfoil changes abruptly with corresponding abrupt changes in the lift and drag
critical point n 1: a point on the graph of a function where the derivative is zero or infinite
critical region n: the set of outcomes of a statistical test for which the null hypothesis is to be rejected
critical value n: the value of an independent variable corresponding to a critical point of a function
criti-cis-ter \krit-ik-sə-tər\ n: an inferior or petty critic
criti-cism \krit-ik-sim\ n 1 a: the act of criticizing usu. unfavorably b: a critical observation or remark c: CRITIQUE 2: the art of evaluating or analyzing with knowledge and propriety works of art or literature 3: the scientific investigation of literary documents (as the Bible) in regard to such matters as origin, text, composition, character, or history
criti-cize \krit-ik-siz\ vb -cized; -ciz-ing vi: to act as a critic ~ vt 1: to consider the merits and demerits of and judge accordingly 2: EVALUATE 2: to stress the faults of: caviat at — *criti-ciz-able* \krit-ik-zə-bəl\ adj — *criti-cizer* n
syn CRITICIZE, REPREHEND, BLAME, CENSURE, REPROBATE, CONDEMNE, DENOUNCE shared meaning element: to find fault with openly
criti-cique \kri-tik-ük\ n [alter. of *critic*]: an act of criticizing; esp: a critical estimate or discussion
criti-cique v: *criti-ciqued*; *criti-ciquing* : CRITICIZE, REVIEW
crit-er \krit-ər\ n [alter. of dial. *cri-*]: CREATURE
croak \krok\ vb [ME *croken*, of imit. origin] vi 1 a: to make a deep harsh sound b: to speak in a hoarse throaty voice 2: to grumble dolefully: COMPLAIN 3: slang: DIE ~vi 1: to forebode or utter in a hoarse raucous voice 2: slang: KILL
croak n: a hoarse harsh cry (as of a frog) — *croaky* \krok-ē\ adj
croak-er \krok-kər\ n 1: an animal that croaks 2: any of various fishes (esp. family Sciaenidae) that produce croaking or grunting noises 3: one that habitually forbodes evil: GRUMBLER

a abut kitten ar further a back a bake a cot, cart
 aù out ch chin e less è easy g gift i trip l life
 j joke g sing ò flow ó flaw ói coin th thin th this
 ü loot ú foot y yet yù few yù furious zh vision

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